

detail; and

Figure 4 shows the GPS receiver and processor of the mobile cellular telephone MS1 in greater detail; and

Figure 5 shows a flow chart of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Page 4, in the paragraph beginning on line 26, please amend as follows:

In addition to the conventional components of a mobile telephone, telephone MS1 further comprises a GPS receiver (GPS Rx) 24 connected to a GPS antenna 23 and controlled by a GPS microprocessor (GPS μc) 25 receiving GPS spread spectrum signals transmitted from orbiting GPS satellites. When operative, the GPS receiver 24 may receive NAVSTAR SPS GPS signal through an antenna 23 and pre-process them, typically by passive bandpass filtering in order to minimize out-of-band RF interference, preamplification, down conversion to an intermediate frequency (IF) and analog to digital conversion. The resultant, digitised IF signal remains modulated, still containing all the information from the available satellites, and is fed into a memory of the GPS microprocessor 25. The GPS signals may then be acquired and tracked in any of several digital receiver channels, typically up to 12, for the purpose of deriving pseudorange information from which the position of the mobile telephone can be determined using conventional navigation algorithms. Such methods for GPS signal acquisition and

tracking are well known, for example, see chapter 4 (GPS satellite signal characteristics) & chapter 5 (GPS satellite signal acquisition and tracking) of GPS Principles and Applications (Editor, Kaplan) ISBN 0-89006-793-7 Artech House. The GPS microprocessor 25 may be implemented in the form a general purpose microprocessor, optionally common with the communications microprocessor 22, or a microprocessor embedded in a GPS application specific integrated circuit (ASIC).

**Page 7, in the paragraph beginning on line 1, please amend as follows:**

In accordance with the present invention, the GPS processor 25 of mobile telephone MS1 may acquire incoming GPS signals as illustrated in the following example:

Figure 5 shows the steps to despread a target GPS spread spectrum signal comprising pseudoandom noise (PRN) code sequences and received by a GPS receiver.